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THE PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW.

PREFATORY NOTE.

IN November, 1915, Professor Josiah Royce completed his sixtieth year. A number of men who have studied and worked with him as colleagues and students during some part of the thirty-seven years of his professional activity had for some time planned to make on this occasion some public recognition of Professor Royce's distinguished services to philosophy, both as a teacher and as a writer. The American Philosophical Association, of which Professor Royce was president in 1903, expressed through its officers a request that its members should be permitted to share in this celebration. Accordingly, at the annual meeting of the association held at the University of Pennsylvania on December 28-30, 1915, two of the sessions were devoted to papers dealing more or less directly with various phases and doctrines of Professor Royce's philosophy. Professor Royce was the guest of honor at a banquet at the Hotel Walton on December 29, at which were read letters of congratulation and appreciation from distinguished philosophical scholars of this country and of Europe. At this banquet Professor Royce gave in response to the various toasts and messages of congratulation the interesting autobiographical account of his experiences and personal convictions which is published in this number of the REVIEW.

In addition to the papers read at the meeting of the American Philosophical Association, this number of the REVIEW contains papers by a number of other writers who desired to have a share in the celebration in honor of Professor Royce. The presenta-

tion to the readers of the REVIEW of the large number of valuable papers inspired by this occasion has been made possible by the support extended by a few of Professor Royce's friends.

It is interesting to note that these papers, although contributed by men who in some form acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Royce, and many of whom have been his pupils, are largely critical as well as appreciative. It is doubtless true that although we may adopt labels like 'Idealism,' 'Pragmatism,' and 'Realism,' for rough classificatory purposes, yet philosophy does not tend to develop in this country in the form of closed schools. The influence of a teacher like Professor Royce, great as it has been and is, does not lead to the literal adoption of his doctrines, but manifests itself in stimulating and promoting the spirit of inquiry and of universality through which his own philosophy has been developed. This, indeed, has everywhere been characteristic of the influence of great philosophical teachers. The spirit of true loyalty to the master has always been, *amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas*.

J. E. C.